FACES AND CATEGORIES

FACES

Prospagnosia is:

According to the Bruce and Young IP model for face recognition, individuals should never be able to ____________________________ before ______________________.

Faces pose a special challenge to the recognition system because:

Recognition of upside-down faces is the same for pictures altered by moving the eyes closer together vs. pictures altered by adding a feature from another face (e.g. a different nose). This suggests that:

A cognitive psychologist is advocating an object recognition model in which face recognition happens in three serial stages: (1) identify the face as familiar, (2) access biographical information, and (3) call to mind the person's name. What kind of evidence refutes this theory?

What evidence suggests that people identify faces using configural properties?

The book describes an experiment by Diamond and Carey (1986), who tested people's recognition of faces and dogs, using both dog experts and dog nonexperts. They found that:

Jhin is an abstract painter and notices that his art dealer often doesn't recognize that she has already seen his paintings when they are turned upside down. What kind of perceptual processing does this suggest?

After testing a number of prosopagnosics, a researcher finds that, while they recognize most types of objects with no trouble, in addition to their face processing problem they seem to have difficulty recognizing houses. What might this predict?

TRUE or FALSE
According to the original Bruce and Young (IP) model…

… It would be possible for you to tell that a face is familiar without remembering any personal information about the person. (T/F)

…It would be possible for you to tell that a face is familiar without remembering the person's name. (T/F)

… It would be possible to recognize that you are looking at a picture of a famous singer without thinking of her name. (T/F)

…It would be possible to recognize that you are looking at a picture of someone named George, but to have no idea who he is, or where you have seen his face before. (T/F)

…Processing of familiar and unfamiliar faces eventually takes place along separate processing streams. (T/F)

… Names and biographical information are stored together. (T/F)

… Familiar faces activate Face Recognition Units. (T/F)

… Unfamiliar faces are subjected to further visual analysis. (T/F)

CONCEPTS AND CATEGORIES

The theory that concepts have defining features that determine category membership is known as:

The theory that concepts are organized around properties that are typical of category members is known as:

The theory that classification involves comparing a potential new category member to previously learned members of the category is known as:

The principle that category members tend to share characteristic properties, but no example has all of these properties, is known as:

List problems with the exemplar view of categorization:

What are some problems for the prototype view of concepts?

A problem with the prototype approach that the exemplar approach can explain is:

Which view of concepts can account for the fact that people experience robins as being more birdlike than penguins?

The average reaction time to verify the sentence “A sparrow is a bird” is shorter than the average reaction time to the sentence “An ostrich is a bird.” This result is an example of:

A key distinction between the prototype and exemplar models of categorization is:

Essentialist approaches (and "theory-based" approaches more generally) emphasize the insufficiency of ___________________________ for explaining categorization behavior.

Jaleesa, age four, is told that flamingos feed mashed food to their babies, and that bats feed milk to their babies. Then Jaleesa is asked to guess what blackbirds feed to their babies. What is she likely to respond and why?

Categories and schemas are important to everyday life because they allow us to:

TRUE or FALSE?

The probabilistic view of concepts and categories states that concepts are defined by necessary and sufficient features. (T/F)

Probabilistic categories and concepts are based on theories about how features relate to one another. (T/F)

Probabilistic categories and concepts have clear-cut (well-defined) category boundaries. (T/F)

Probabilistic categories and concepts are based on features and similarity. (T/F)

An implication of the probabilistic view of categories is that exemplars can be differentially good members of a category. (T/F)